

**Evidence of Past Volcanic Activity Presented by Extinct Craters.
Records of Seismic Disturbances.**

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Mount Madia-as, the highest peak on the Island of Panay, which rises 7,152 feet above sea-level, has undoubtedly an important part to play in the show-up by the numerous streams which pour from aloft" down its sides. Of three photos which I secured none was taken under sufficiently favorable circumstances to show the true color of the Colasi that Madia-as had never been successfully ascended, but that one or two fatalities had resulted from such attempts. Another fact pointing to its volcanic character is that its peak is composed of black rock, hard and firm as glass, of intense black color. Similarly Mount Nasog, or Cresta de Gallo, south coast of Panay, has a crater-like depression in its side and is composed of a large black and dioritic volcanic bangle abundant, in fact, throughout the Antique Range.

volcanic eruption is reported to have occurred at Buhayan, Mindanao, in 1640, so violent as to be heard at Manila, 400 miles away; as a sequence of which the lake was formed, and the island disappeared and a lake formed in its place. If this account is correct, the reported eruption in that year of Meacutur, previously referred to, may be a mistake, as Meacutur is in a section known formerly as Buhayan.

Lake Mainit, or Sapongan, in the District of Surigao, which extends eight miles north and south, and about six miles east and west, is undoubtedly the crater of an extinct volcano. Its sides are steep, extending abruptly downward from the rim, which is about 1000 feet middle; while the surrounding mountain slopes abound in hot springs.

July 14, 1880, a series of violent earthquake shocks began at Manila, which lasted till July 25, doing enormous damage. This was the first of a series of shocks in the neighboring provinces. In 1893 and 1880 the disturbances seemed to originate in the mountains to the northeast, in which no volcanic manifestations had occurred.

Severe earthquakes were experienced in Nueva Ecija in September and October, 1881, supposed to have been influenced by the eruption of Mount Mayon. May previously, Northern Luzon experienced a severe earthquake in February, 1887; and northwestern Luzon a shock of great violence in April, 1890. The destruction of the churches and other solid edifices in the provinces of Pangasinan

The most dangerous on record are of the first class; in violent disturbances, however, the second are usually commonest. The third and fourth movements seldom occur, and of a dozen recorded instances, but one or two are put down as strong, and none as violent. In general, violent earthquakes are styled *terremotos*, and ordinary shocks, *temblores*.

As illustrating the frequency of earthquakes, Padre Urios, S. J., reports that at Surigao in January, 1889, there were 100 shocks in 21 days. The great majority of shocks recorded are not noticed by the ordinary observer. In my own experience of nearly two years in the islands (1900 and 1901), I recall but three definite shocks—two in Manila, and one at Holo; while a score or more were recorded in the Philippines, including the affected Manila and surrounding provinces, Batangas especially, where Taal is located, did not arouse the monster to activity, though it opened great crevices in the earth and caused Mont Ubanho, on Suba Bay, in Zamboale, to sink into the sea.

It is true that in the Visayan Islands the recorded shocks have been less numerous, and in recent years the actual number in either the northern or southern zones. In Panay but two extraordinarily severe earthquakes are recorded, and these 100 years apart: the earliest in July, 1787, and the latest in Feb. 2, 1887. The former was the more active, though the churches and other edifices were injured by the shocks of 1887. The latter was felt in Negros, from which has also been comparatively free from such disturbances.

EARLIEST RECORDED EARTHQUAKES.

The earliest recorded earthquake occurred in Luzon in 1591, and has since as having been very violent and destructive. One mentioned by Aduarte as occurring on St. Andrew's Day, 1610, affected the whole island of Luzon, and Manila north. He says: "It caused great destruction over the whole area; in the Province of Ilocos it swallowed up the cities and villages, and the branches above the earth's surface; its shock dashed hills on the opposite sides of valleys together, threw down many cities and villages, and killed many people. Its force was greatest in Negros, where it rent mountains asunder, and created new lake basins. The earth threw up immense fountains of sand, and the sea, in some places, was so violent, as to stand upon it, laid down and fastened themselves to the ground, as if they had been on a ship in a stormy sea. In the Province of Pangasinan a mountain fell in, crushing a village and destroying its inhabitants. An immense portion of the cliff sank into the river; the sea rose to the level of the land, bordered by a range of hills of equal altitude, its banks are level with the water, and the sea is calm." The earthquakes and volcanic eruptions may come from any source, as the air, the ocean, or increased weight of earth. The earthquakes referred to as preceding the earthquake of 1641 may have been the inciting cause. A sharp earthquake shock was experienced in Luzon in 1680, and in 1763, 1780, 1880, and 1886. The earthquake of 1886 was found to have been immediately preceded by "an enormous flaming meteor" which traversed the sky from east to west, and when about the zenith split in two, with clouds of fire and pieces diverging at an angle of some 45 degrees and producing a violent concussion. (Sawyer, Inhabitants of the Philippines.)

Many of these phenomena have had their inception in the ocean. A shock accompanied by a huge tidal wave occurred in the Bay of Amboyna, on the east coast of Luzon, in 1735. The Spanish steamer Brutus experienced a submarine upheaval in the deep sea off Mindanao in 1781. In 1817, an earthquake in the Bay of Zamboanga. In the same year, in the month of October, an earthquake and tidal wave caused great destruction to life and property on the Island of Leyte.

The silt from rivers and tidal deposits

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COMMISSIONER WARE

Points With Pride to the Good Material in Iowa Regiments During the Civil War.

(Burlington Hawkeye.)

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, Aug. 7, 1902.

Editor Hawkeye: Having occasion to-day to inspect the section of my Bureau having in charge the vast quantities of certificates of disability which are so much consulted in the making out of pensions, I am, in answering your question as to the number of applications made concerning the war with Spain, I called upon the Chief of the section to bring me all the certificates of disability from the old 1st Iowa Infantry, as was done, and behold! there was only one certificate.

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I saw him leave it. He was then on his way to White House, on what mission I know not.

"When did you next see Jones Be-"

"At the same house he appeared again on the night of the 14th of June, or perhaps I should say on the morning of the 15th, as it was past midnight, nearly day, when I learned of his presence. He led a body of Federal cavalry in an attack upon the house in which I was yet laid up by my wounds. The house was taken by force, and he made me his prisoner. Several of my friends were killed or wounded, and I myself was severely injured. My friends rescued me while I was being taken under guard to the Federal post at White House."

Some Railroad Yarns.

Comrade M. T. Crittenden, Co. I, 4th Iowa Cav., 612 E. 10th St., Carthage, Mo., said: "I remember an incident that is said to have occurred on the Santa Fe near Charles City Court House. Gregg's cavalry was attacked by Gen. Hampton and defeated. In the stampede I was left without guard, and the Confederates picked me up."

"You have said that Berwick led the party of cavalry against you at Milford Station. Can you state positively that the man who led the party was a Federal?"

"He was Berwick, and Berwick is a Federal."

"Was the man who led the party at Milford Station dressed as a Confederate or a Federal?"

"He was not near enough to know positively."

"Do you know that the party of cavalry who pursued you at Milford Station were Federals?"

"I know it from the wounds I received."

Some Railroad Yarns.

Comrade M. T. Crittenden, Co. I 4th Kansas Cavalry, told the following yarns: "I remember an incident that I said to have occurred on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad some years ago, before President B. F. Yankum, of the Missouri system, was elected to head the system. It was years ago, when locomotives were equipped with the old diamond stacks. Old Jack Nelson was pulling a freight between Springfield, Mo., and Pierre City, Mo. He had a cow and was running at a lively gait. He noticed a cow and calf start across the track. The cow got over all right, but he did not know what became of the calf. He asked the fireman, but he did not know. So Jack ran on to Verona water-tank and took water, and was oiling, when he heard bumping in the stack, and on examination found the calf in the smokestack. He and the fireman took the calf out, and

the south of the James." On the 24th, near Charles City Court House, Gregg's cavalry was attacked by Gen. Hampton and defeated. In the stampede I was shot in the hand, and the Confederates picked me up."

"You have said that Berwick led the party of cavalry against you at Milford Station. Can you state positively who the man who led the party was a Federal?"

"He was Berwick, and Berwick is a Federal."

"Who was the man who led the party at Milford Station dressed as a Confederate or a Federal?"

"I was not near enough to know positively."

"Do you know that the party of cavalry who pursued you at Milford Station were Federals?"

"I know it from the wounds I received."

Sunshine in Texas.
(Galveston News.)

The sun is shining from a cloudless sky upon more than 8,000,000 acres of cotton upon 30,000,000 watermelons still upon the vines; upon millions of peach trees laden with ripening fruit; upon tons of grapes growing purple in the light of the waning Summer; upon vast areas of rowing grass, upon which 5,000,000 cattle feed; upon millions of fat horses and mules, upon millions of chickens of unusual and contented jackedness; upon innumerable fat hogs, grunting as their snouts low through the damp, cool earth; shines the sun, and then come the beautiful shadows of the night, the light of the August moon and the golden stars, when early 4,000,000 of people fall asleep to dream of the hours of lispng zephyrs and the moon and the stars and the 432,807 mockingbirds. Such is life in Texas, gleaming, glowing, gay, glamorous, with its flowers, its caniferos, glistening, gleaming, its sun, its stars, its moon, its birds, its people, its life, its joy, its beauty, its sunshine.

in the house in King William County
Federalers or Confederates?"

"They were neither."

"Were you who were with you at Milford Confederates or Federalers?"

"They were neither."

"Was the leader of the party who assaulted you dressed as a Confederate or a Federal?"

"He was dressed as a Confederate."

"Were the men under his command dressed as Confederates or Federalers?"

"The witness referred to neither."

The Court ordered the room cleared. When the doors were reopened the Judge-Advocate said:

"It is decreed by the Court that you answer the last question of the accused."

"I asked you," said I, "whether the men who were with the leader who assaulted your carriage were dressed as Confederates or Federalers?"

"The carriage was stopped in the night. The driver of it could not see without. Suddenly the curtains were pulled aside, and a voice demanded my surren-

The sun is shining from a cloudless sky upon more than 30,000 acres of cotton; upon 300,000 watermelons still upon the vines; upon millions of peach trees ordered with ripening fruit; upon tons of grapes growing purple in the fields of wine; upon millions of ears of corn and rows of grass, upon which 5,000,000 of cattle feed; upon millions of fat horses and industrious mules; upon myriads of musical and contented jacksasses; upon innumerable birds, swooping as their mounts fly low through the damp, misty air, and causing 3½ hours of the 24, and then come the soft shadows of the night, the gorgeous August moon and the golden stars, when the people fall asleep to the soothing breath of the zephyr, mingled with the incomparable melody of 432,807 mockingbirds. Such is life in land, glancing, glowing, gay, glamorous, grand, glorious, glorious, glistening, glamorous old Texas.

Texas Visited by a Noisy Meteor.
(Galveston Daily News.)

A meteor going from the south to the north passed over Navasota, Tex., about one o'clock on the night of July 20. Quite a number of people had just returned from church witnessed the display, which was grand. The approach first attracted attention by a deep rumbling sound, and then sudden approach of a freight train, and then suddenly the sound was lighted by a large ball of fire which shot across the heavens from horizon to horizon. A very trail of sparks was left behind which made it appear as a large comet. A few seconds after the disappearance of the meteor a loud explosion, followed by a deep rumbling, was heard in the direction of the flying ball of fire, which is thought to have been caused by the meteor striking the earth.

"With what was Berwick armed?"

"He had a rifle and pistols taken from the carriage. One of the pistols he armed the negro."

"During these seven days how did Berwick sustain his prisoners? What seemed to be his source of supply?"

"For five days he had the provisions captured with the carriage. Afterward the negro was sent foraging every day."

"How many persons did Berwick have in his charge?"

"Twenty-eight and one other."

"When the negro was absent foraging did Berwick alone guard his two prisoners?"

"Yes."

"Berwick had no other help than the negro?"

"None that I could see."

"While in the swamp you saw no one else at all?"

—The Galveston Daily News.

Texas Visited by a Noisy Meteor.
[Galveston Daily News.]

A meteor going from the south to the north passed over Galveston, Tex., about 0:30 o'clock the night of July 20, about 100 miles from the shore. A large number of people who had just returned from church witnessed the display, which was the first approach first attracted attention by a deep rumbling, resembling the approach of a freight train, and then suddenly the heavens were lighted up by a large ball which shot across the heavens from horizon to horizon, leaving a trail of sparks was left behind which gave it appear as a large comet. A few seconds after the disappearance of the meteor a loud explosion followed by a deep rumbling, was heard in the direction of the flying ball of fire, which is thought to have been caused by the meteor striking the earth.

"During these seven days how did Berwick sustain his prisoners? What seemed to be his source of supply?"

"The first day he had the provisions captured with the carriage. Afterward the negro was sent foraging every day."

"How many persons did Berwick have in his charge?"

"Two: myself and one other."

"Then the negro was absent foraging did Berwick alone guard his two prisoners?"

"Yes."

"Berwick had no other help than this negro?"

"None that I could see."

"While in the swamp you saw no one else at all?"

—The Galveston Daily News, Mar. 7.

(Continued from first page.)

house. I did not see him come to it, but I saw him leave it. He was then on his way to White House, on what mission I know not."

"When did you next see Jones Berwick?"

"At the same house he appeared again on the night of the 14th of June, or perhaps the night of the 15th, or the morning of the 15th, as it was past midnight, nearly day, when I learned of his presence. He led a body of Federal cavalry in an attack upon the house in which I was residing, and my grounds. The house was taken by force, and he made me his prisoner. Several of my friends were killed or wounded. Later in the day others of my friends were taken, and were being taken under guard to the Federal post at White House."

Gregg's column of Federal cavalry, which was then marching from White House to the town of James. On the 24th near Charles City Court House, Gregg's cavalry was attacked by Gen. Hampton and defeated. In the stampede I was left without guard, and the Confederates picked me up.

"You have said that Berwick led the party of cavalry against you at Milford Station. Can you state positively that the man who led the party was a Federal?"

"He was Berwick, and Berwick is a Federal."

"Was the man who led the party at Milford Station dressed as a Confederate or a Federal?"

"I know it from the wounds I received. It was not near enough to know positively."

"Do you know that the party of cavalry who pursued you at Milford Station were Federals?"

"I know it from the wounds I received."

in the house in King William County
Federalists or Confederates?"
"They were neither."
"Were your friends who were with you
at Milford Confederates or Federalists?"
"They were neither."
"Was the leader of the party who as-
saulted your carriage dressed as a Con-
federate or a Federal?"
"He was dressed as a Confederate."
"Were the men under his command
dressed as Confederates or Federalists?"
The witness refused to answer. The
Court ordered the room cleared. When
the doors were reopened the Judge-Ad-
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"With what was Berwick armed?"

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"During these seven days how did Berwick sustain his prisoners? What seemed to be his source of supply?"

"On the first day he had the provisions captured with the carriage. Afterward the negro was sent foraging every day."

"How many persons did Berwick have in his charge?"

"Two: a wife and one other."

"When the negro was absent foraging did Berwick alone guard his two prisoners?"

"Yes."

"Berwick had no other help than this negro?"

"None that I could see."

"While in the swamp you saw no one else at all?"

"No, no one man."

I SAW ONE MAN.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED AND SUGGESTIONS MADE.

[illegible]

relief rendered by the Secretary of the Interior on April 6, 1895, says: "Manual labor in the pension law does not mean labor with the hands merely, but labor performed with bodily exertion and strenuous effort." A "full pension" may be considered \$72 per month, though \$100 is allowed for loss of both hands. The \$72 is allowed for loss of one hand, and \$100 for both feet, total disability of both hands, and for any other disability which requires regular and constant aid and attendance.

J. E. C., South Framingham, Mass.—No new law has been enacted increasing the pension rates of those totally disabled for war who are drawing \$72 per month. The law would you rightly have reference to was printed in this column in the issue of July 31.

returns of whatever kind and degree, chronic, hereditary, no injuries from any cause, rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Toothache, etc., for periods they give quick relief from pain, and do not require the use of any other being used a few times, and prevent the occurrence of the attack. Also, they are safe. Write for full particulars. Address J. B. Weaver, Box 685, No. Ninth St., New York, N. Y.

**WANTED
SOLDERS
FOR THE
HOME HEADS**

The addresses of all Federal Soldiers, their widows or heirs, who are Homesteaded on land more than 100 acres, are given in the issue for June 23d, 1894. Final Proof may be required to purchase the land. Write for address.

Camrade W. E. WOODS, Box 1232, New York.

Deaths in an Oklahoma Post.
Adjutant Ed. Coleman, Reno Post, 13, El Reno, Okla., reports the following deaths in that organization occurring within the past two years: John Ryan, Co. C, 1st N. Y.; Henry M. Bowser, Co. H, 1st N. Y.; L. E. Lusk, Co. S, 8th Illinois; Thomas Wadkins, 5th Iowa; and Gideon Lenk, Co. H, 6th Ind.

BULLOCK.—At Muscotah, Kan., July 27, Edmond

LEAE.—At Charleston, W. Va., Dr. R. H. Lee, Post Surgeon, 1st Cavalry, U. S. Army, died of pneumonia at LEE's age 76. Dr. Lee recruited and commanded the 1st Cavalry, U. S. Army, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for more than 40 years. His wife, whom he married in 1849, died eight days before him. He is survived by two sons and a daughter. **WANTED.**—The addresses of all Federal Soldiers, who filed a Homestead application, June 24, 1874, are wanted. **HOMESTEADS** not required. Will purchase Land Warrants. Address **W. A. FANCE, De Moines, Iowa.** Mention National Tribune.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you how, work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work absolutely sure. Write all correspondence to: **ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 852 Detroit, Mich.**

Indian Wars

Act of June 27, 1902, extends the **Indian Wars** twice-pension act of July 27, 1892, to various Indian wars prior to 1890, not included in former act. **Widows** entitled if not remarried.

Send for free copy of law.

Joint Resolution of July 1, 1902, construes Pension act of June 27, 1890, to extend to certain **ex-Confederates** who enlisted in **Union service** before Jan. 1, 1865. **Widows** entitled.

The above resolution also renders **honorable** certain soldiers and sailors of war of rebellion who deserted and enlisted in another organization from which they are honorably discharged after six months or more of faithful service.

7. Declaration for Increase of Invalid Pension.

8. Declaration for Original Invalid Pension, under Act of July 14, 1862.

9. Declaration for Dependent Mother's Pension, Act of June 27, 1890.

10. Declaration for Dependent Father's Pension, Act of June 27, 1890.

11. Power of Attorney and Articles of Agreement completed.

12. Declaration for a Hearing of an Invalid Pension.

13. Declaration for Increase of Invalid Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1904.

14. Declaration for Widow's Claim for Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1904.

15. Large General Affidavits.

16. Small General Affidavits.

17. Physician's Affidavits.

18. Second and Third Affidavits.

round both of competency and honesty."

WASHINGTON, D. C.